

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Rumania

REPORT

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SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military  
Information

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a. Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade in Tirgu Jiu.

b. Radar Company at Someseni (later transferred to  
Floresti): other units stationed in Floresti.

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**COUNTRY** : Rumania

**SUBJECT** : Radar Company at Someseni, Later Transferred to Floresti; other units stationed in Floresti. 50X1-HUM

**DATE OF INFO** :

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1. In about December 1955 a radar company [ ] was established at Someseni, near Cluj. The company, which consisted of about 150 men, was attached to a divisional headquarters in Cluj and served both the headquarters and one of the division's subordinate units. The men recruited to form the new company were given three months of basic training and were then divided into the following platoons:

- a. A signals platoon, of both wire and radio communications,

which continued to train within the framework of a signals 50X1-HUM

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regiment in Someseni.

- b. A radar operators and technicians platoon, which was sent to Balotesti, near Bucharest, for training.
  - c. A maintenance technicians and generator operators platoon, which was also sent to Balotesti for training.
  - d. A plotters (plansetisti) platoon, which trained in Someseni.
  - e. An administration and services platoon, which remained in Someseni.
2. All men who had been sent for specialized training in the platoons were returned to the unit after six months and were divided into operational squads as follows:
- a. A squad of 18 to 20 men to collect data on aircraft movements at the regional air defense center of the Second Military District Headquarters in Cluj. The data was supplied by the radar stations of the OILA posts throughout the district. The squad worked in three shifts of about six men each: an officer, three signals men, and two plotters.
  - b. A squad of 25 to 30 men attached to a powerful radar station on Muntele Mare, in the Fagaras Mountains (the German occupation forces had planned to construct an airfield at this site during World War II). In late 1957, P20 and P30 radar sets were

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located on Muntele Mare, and P<sup>40</sup> sets were about to be installed for surveillance of Yugoslav airfields.

c. A reserve squad stationed at company headquarters. This squad was trained in P<sup>8</sup> radar sets, which were kept especially for training purposes.

3. In mid-1956, the company was transferred to barracks in Floresti and was reduced in strength to about 50 men. Lt. Maj. Chioran (fnu) commanded the company until his release from military service (at his own request) in 1957, at which time he was replaced by Capt. Gheorghe Ilie. Lt. Gheorghe (?) Timis was officer in charge of radar of the company.

4. Other units stationed in Floresti in mid-1956 included the following:

a. A MAI shock troops regiment (trupe de securitate-interventie),

[redacted] which consisted of about 800 officers and men.

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b. A 152-mm howitzer regiment, which was at full strength and consisted of about 1000 officers and men.

c. An antiaircraft artillery regiment, which was attached to the divisional headquarters in Cluj and accompanied the division on maneuvers. The regiment consisted of about 400 officers and men and was equipped with about 30 x 37-mm automatic

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antiaircraft guns, ZPU-2 and ZPU-4 antiaircraft machine guns. Another, identical regiment was stationed in Someseni, and both regiments were apparently intended for antiaircraft defense of the Military District Headquarters in Cluj.

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Rumania

**SUBJECT:**

Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade in Tirgu Jiu

**DATE OF INFO:****PLACE ACQUIRED:**

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1. In 1959, an antiaircraft artillery brigade (artilerie anti aeriana operativa) subordinate to the Craiova Infantry Division was stationed in Tirgu Jiu. Units of the brigade were not deployed in fixed emplacements, as were other antiaircraft artillery units throughout the country, but were attached to sub-units of the Craiova Division in accordance with operational requirements. In effect, therefore, the brigade units were permanently attached to contingents of this Division.

2. The formation had formerly been a regiment, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] under the command of a lieutenant colonel. In mid-1958, [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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was upgraded to brigade status and, accordingly, its commander was promoted to a colonel, its armament was numerically increased, and its 76-mm guns were exchanged for 85-mm pieces.

3. The brigade had a total strength of about 1000 men, who were organized in the following units:
- a. Six batteries of 85-mm antiaircraft guns, each battery of which held either six or eight guns. The eight-gun batteries were equipped with SON radar sets, while the six-gun batteries had PUAZO-type predictors.
  - b. Four or five batteries of 37-mm antiaircraft guns, each battery of which held four pieces.
  - c. Three batteries of antiaircraft machine guns, types ZPU-2 and ZPU-4. Each medium gun battery also held a ZPU-type machine gun for defense against low flying aircraft.
  - d. An NCO school for recruits who had shown promise during their three-month basic training at the battery level. The course contained about 40 trainees and lasted nine months. Graduates were posted to the batteries as gun commanders. The training battery was equipped with four 85-mm guns, four 37-mm guns, and two or three ZPU-type machine guns. This battery virtually took no part in the routine activities of the brigade, and it did not hold any organic

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motor transport. In the rare cases when its men and material had to be moved, the required motor transport was provided by the brigade's pool.

- e. A headquarters battery, which contained administrative and support personnel, medical and CW services, sappers, signals, etc. [REDACTED]

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4. In October 1959, about 70 NCO's who were about to complete their military service were concentrated at brigade headquarters. About half of this group belonged to subject formation and half to other "operational" antiaircraft artillery units throughout the country. These NCO's were put through an intensive two-month course designed to qualify them for the duties of battery commander in the reserves. Since all of them were thoroughly familiar with the weapons and other operational aspects of the battery, the course stressed organization, logistics, and ballistic calculations, with a special emphasis on meteorological data. Upon completion of this two-month course, the NCO's were transferred to the reserves and were promised their second lieutenant commissions. Apparently because of cuts in the establishment, however, the men were granted only warrant officer ranks.

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